

each.

*Sept. 7 (Sunday)* It was a wet morning. We dressed ourselves and went to Christ Church accompanied by Mr H— very nice Church—a curious organ (it looks like a couple of large Organs) with the organist in the centre, facing the Congregation!!! —We had a very excellent discourse from Mr Lingard (who was here the other Evening—Friday—) — It was Sacrament Sunday. We then called in Great Newton St. Brownlow Hill No 5 to see Miss Randals—She was very much startled when she saw my Father. Her sister is marry'd and got a little girl! It is curious enough—she is marry'd to a Mr Parry! Bessy looked very unwell indeed—she cried all the while almost! We had some Wine and Grapes. We then returned home; met Mr Taylor on our Road—he was going to Secum to dine. We had a very nice dinner—Veal (roast) &c. I made a Capital Dinner!

When I went up into my Bedroom there was a letter for Mr. Parry Jun, on the table! It was from Mrs Gibbon—written in Poetry—in praise of me! (Honour Arms!!). After sketching in the Kings Monument &c in my Sketch Book we looked at Macklins Bible—a most beautiful work. (Each subscriber paid 100 guineas); the Engravings are beautiful and the print quite dazzling, so very large—all the letters are about this size AND.

We then had Tea and Father and I and Mr H went to the "Blind Asylum Chapel." It was very hot there. Very good sermon. It is wonderful how these poor people repeat (or rather Chant) the whole of the Psalms!! It was over by 8 (I gave 6d) We came straight home; talked a bit, then had nice hot Partridge for supper with mashed Potatoes &c, Pickles &c. I looked at some Prints. Mrs. Gibbon wrote lines on Mrs. Wilson's "Pol."

CYRIL BRUYN ANDREWS.

**ONE ARM v. ONE LEG AT CRICKET,** 1766.—"Yesterday (13th May) in the afternoon a match at cricket was played on Blackheath between eleven Greenwich College pensioners who had lost each an arm, and eleven others who had lost each a leg, which afforded much sport to a great number of spectators, and was won with ease by the former." (*Annual Register*, p. 115).

This amusing, though pathetic form of cricket has often been played since, possibly

some times before, but it does not seem to find mention in histories of cricket in the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' Badminton Library 'Cricket,' etc., nor is Blackheath a recognized cricket-ground in them.

At school, and in the country, I have seen imitations; an arm or a leg being tied up, but the match seldom went to a finish, for the players became tired of acting the crippled.

ALFRED WELBY.

## FREEMASONRY IN TUDOR ENGLAND.

—An interesting field for conjecture is opened up by certain statements in William Preston's 'Illustrations of Masonry,' 1804. According to him Henry VIII appointed Cardinal Wolsey as Grand Master of the Freemasons. Wolsey was followed by Thomas Cromwell; the Earl of Essex; Lord Audley; Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; John Poynt, Bishop of Winchester, these men holding the office in the order in which they are named. After the King's death Sackville was Grand Master until 1567. Then the North was taken by Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford; and the South by Sir Thomas Gresham. After Bedford's death the North was held by Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham; the South was taken after 1588 by George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

Tradition (see the 'D.N.B.') has always had it that Sackville was a Mason, but Preston seems to be the sole authority, at least readily available, who claims that the Church and great nobles were actively interested in Freemasonry during and after the reign of Henry VIII. It is at once apparent that if we can accept his statements, or even a part of them, Freemasonry was a powerful force in England and included many possible patrons of literature. However, it is more logical to suppose that it allied itself with antiquarian researches and the building or preservation of public edifices. In fact, it is stated by Preston that William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, went with Inigo Jones to Italy on antiquarian research. Both, he says, were Masons; and he says also that the Lodges were constituted on the model of the Italian seminaries of instruction.

Apparently more research should be done with a view to discovering what were the relations of Freemasonry in Tudor England to antiquarianism, to the development of architecture, and in general to the bringing to England of Italian ideas.

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